

REMARKS

In accordance with the foregoing, the specification has been amended to improve form and provide improved correlation with the drawings and claims. Claim 19 has been amended, and claims 1-19 are pending and under consideration. No new matter is presented in this Amendment.

REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §101:

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. While persons of ordinary skill in the art consider that a carrier wave can operate as a recording medium, however, it appears that the USPTO has withdrawn the "carrier wave" from the examples of recording media which were originally included in the guide lines related to computer related inventions. However, it now appears that the USPTO readily grants patents where the invention is expressed as "a data signal embodied in a carrier wave comprising a compression source code segment comprising the code and an encryption source code segment comprising the code." Recent examples of such grants include U.S. Patents 6,985,411, 6,975,929, 6,898,160, and 7,046,684. Paragraph [0019] of the specification has been amended so that claim 17 does not literally read on a carrier wave and language relating to the embodiment of the invention as a "data signal embodied in a carrier wave comprising a compression source code segment comprising the code and an encryption source code segment comprising the code" has been included. It is respectfully submitted that a person of ordinary skill in the art reading the original specification would appreciate that there is no technical difference in describing a program as data recorded in a recording medium such as a carrier wave and describing a program as "a data signal embodied in a carrier wave and comprising a compression source code segment comprising the code and an encryption source code segment comprising the code." It is respectfully requested that this rejection be withdrawn.

REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102:

Claims 1-4, 6-12, 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Yamanaka et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,983,247), hereinafter "Yamanaka." The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection and request reconsideration.

Regarding the rejection of independent claim 1, it is noted that claim 1 teaches a browser graphic storage unit that "stores browser graphics of different aspect ratios." In contrast,

Yamanaka only discloses a generating of a display image element according to an aspect ratio (column 2, lines 7-14). That is, Yamanaka does not suggest a storing of a plurality of browser graphics having different aspect ratios. Rather, Yamanaka only suggests converting a graphic image to have a proper aspect ratio (column 2, lines 7-14). Specifically, the Examiner cites column 2, lines 3-5 and lines 7-14, and column 34, lines 34-51 as a teaching of the storing of browser graphics having different aspect ratios. However, column 2, lines 3-5 and lines 7-14 only disclose the storing of conversion information, and not browser graphics having different aspect ratios. The conversion information is not a browser graphic, but is information to generate, by conversion, a display image element to have a proper aspect ratio. Column 34, lines 34-51 and FIG. 33 do not relate to the storage of browser graphics having different aspect ratios, but disclose an image generating unit that compresses an image to fit on a screen (column 35, lines 4-11). Furthermore, it is noted that claim 1 teaches a browser graphic selector that "selects the browser graphic... from the browser graphics of different aspect ratios." In contrast, Yamanaka, as stated above, only discloses a generating of a display image element according to an aspect ratio (column 2, lines 7-14). That is, Yamanaka does not suggest a selection of the browser graphic from browser graphics of different aspect ratios because Yamanaka does not teach a storing of a plurality of browser graphics having different aspect ratios. Rather, Yamanaka only discloses a generating of a display image element to have a proper aspect ratio. Therefore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Yamanaka fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, a storing of a browser graphics having different aspect ratios and a selecting of one of the browser graphics therefrom that corresponds to aspect ratio information.

Regarding the rejection of claims 2-4 and 6, it is noted that these claims depend from claim 1 and are, therefore, allowable for at least the reasons set forth above.

Regarding the rejection of claim 7, it is noted that this claim depends from claim 1 and is, therefore, allowable for at least the reasons set forth above. Furthermore, it is noted that claim 7 teaches a receiving of the aspect ratio information from a user. In contrast, Yamanaka only discloses a receiving of the aspect ratio information via a document from another device (column 1, lines 56-67). That is, there is no suggestion in Yamanaka of a receiver that allows a user to set the aspect ratio. Moreover, the Examiner cites column 2, lines 51-67 and column 3, lines 1-31. However, column 2, lines 51-67 and column 3, lines 1-31 teach a method of calculating whether a generated display image element will fit on a display screen. Specifically, the cited reference relates to the calculated positions of the display images on the screen. Therefore,

Applicants respectfully submit that Yamanaka fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, a receiving of an inputted aspect ratio from a user.

Regarding the rejection of claim 8, it is noted that this claim depends from claim 1 and is, therefore, allowable for at least the reasons set forth above. Furthermore, it is noted that claim 8 teaches a receiving of the aspect ratio information from a display device via a plug-and-play method. In contrast, while Yamanaka discloses an obtaining of a document that includes aspect ratio information from another unit (column 1, lines 66-67 and column 2, line 1), Yamanaka does not suggest the obtaining of this document via a plug-and-play method. Therefore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Yamanaka fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, a receiving of the aspect ratio information from a display device via a plug-and-play method.

Regarding the rejection of independent claim 9, it is noted that claim 9 teaches a "storing [of] browser graphics with different aspect ratios." In contrast, Yamanaka only discloses a generating of a display image element according to an aspect ratio (column 2, lines 7-14). That is, Yamanaka does not suggest a storing of a plurality of browser graphics having different aspect ratios. Rather, Yamanaka only suggests converting a graphic image to have a proper aspect ratio (column 2, lines 7-14). Specifically, the Examiner cites column 2, lines 3-5 and lines 7-14, and column 34, lines 34-51 as a teaching of the storing of browser graphics having different aspect ratios. However, column 2, lines 3-5 and lines 7-14 only disclose the storing of conversion information, and not browser graphics having different aspect ratios. The conversion information is not a browser graphic, but is information to generate, by conversion, a display image element to have a proper aspect ratio. Column 34, lines 34-51 and FIG. 33 do not relate to the storage of browser graphics having different aspect ratios, but disclose an image generating unit that compresses an image to fit on a screen (column 35, lines 4-11). Furthermore, it is noted that claim 9 teaches a "selecting [of] a browser graphic corresponding to the extracted aspect ratio." In contrast, Yamanaka, as stated above, only discloses a generating of a display image element according to an aspect ratio (column 2, lines 7-14). That is, Yamanaka does not suggest a selection of the browser graphic from browser graphics of different aspect ratios because Yamanaka does not teach a storing of a plurality of browser graphics having different aspect ratios. Rather, Yamanaka only discloses a generating of a display image element to have a proper aspect ratio. Therefore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Yamanaka fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, a storing of a browser graphics having different aspect ratios and a selecting of one of the browser graphics therefrom that corresponds to aspect ratio information.

Regarding the rejection of claims 10-12 and 14, it is noted that these claims depend from claim 9 and are, therefore, allowable for at least the reasons set forth above.

Regarding the rejection of claim 15, it is noted that this claim depends from claim 9 and is, therefore, allowable for at least the reasons set forth above. Furthermore, it is noted that claim 15 teaches a receiving of the aspect ratio information from a user. In contrast, Yamanaka only discloses a receiving of the aspect ratio information via a document from another device (column 1, lines 56-67). That is, there is no suggestion in Yamanaka of allowing a user to set the aspect ratio. Moreover, the Examiner cites column 2, lines 51-67 and column 3, lines 1-31. However, column 2, lines 51-67 and column 3, lines 1-31 teach a method of calculating whether a generated display image element will fit on a display screen. Specifically, the cited reference relates to the calculated positions of the display images on the screen. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Yamanaka fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, a receiving of an inputted aspect ratio from a user.

Regarding the rejection of claim 16, it is noted that this claim depends from claim 9 and is, therefore, allowable for at least the reasons set forth above. Furthermore, it is noted that claim 16 teaches a receiving of the aspect ratio information from a display device via a plug-and-play method. In contrast, while Yamanaka discloses an obtaining of a document that includes aspect ratio information from another unit (column 1, lines 66-67 and column 2, line 1), Yamanaka does not suggest the obtaining of this document via a plug-and-play method. Therefore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Yamanaka fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, a receiving of the aspect ratio information from a display device via a plug-and-play method.

Regarding the rejection of independent claim 17, it is noted that claim 17 teaches a "storing [of] browser graphics with different aspect ratios." In contrast, Yamanaka only discloses a generating of a display image element according to an aspect ratio (column 2, lines 7-14). That is, Yamanaka does not suggest a storing of a plurality of browser graphics having different aspect ratios. Rather, Yamanaka only suggests converting a graphic image to have a proper aspect ratio (column 2, lines 7-14). Specifically, the Examiner cites column 2, lines 3-5 and lines 7-14, and column 34, lines 34-51 as a teaching of the storing of browser graphics having different aspect ratios. However, column 2, lines 3-5 and lines 7-14 only disclose the storing of conversion information, and not browser graphics having different aspect ratios. The conversion information is not a browser graphic, but is information to generate, by conversion, a display image element to have a proper aspect ratio. Column 34, lines 34-51 and FIG. 33 do not relate

to the storage of browser graphics having different aspect ratios, but disclose an image generating unit that compresses an image to fit on a screen (column 35, lines 4-11). Furthermore, it is noted that claim 17 teaches a “selecting [of] a browser graphic corresponding to the extracted aspect ratio.” In contrast, Yamanaka, as stated above, only discloses a generating of a display image element according to an aspect ratio (column 2, lines 7-14). That is, Yamanaka does not suggest a selection of the browser graphic from browser graphics of different aspect ratios because Yamanaka does not teach a storing of a plurality of browser graphics having different aspect ratios. Rather, Yamanaka only discloses a generating of a display image element to have a proper aspect ratio. Therefore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Yamanaka fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, a storing of a browser graphics having different aspect ratios and a selecting of one of the browser graphics therefrom that corresponds to aspect ratio information.

Regarding the rejection of independent claim 18, it is noted that claim 18 teaches a “selecting” of a display aspect ratio of the browser graphic. In contrast, Yamanaka only suggests a receiving of the display aspect ratio. Specifically, Yamanaka discloses an obtaining of a document from another unit that includes the aspect ratio information (column 1, lines 56-67 and column 2, line 1). That is, while claim 18 recites a “selecting” of the display aspect ratio, Yamanaka only teaches a receiving of the display aspect ratio. Therefore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Yamanaka fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, a selecting of the display aspect ratio.

Regarding the rejection of independent claim 19, it is noted that the amended claim 19 now teaches “browser graphic aspect ratio information to control browser graphics, having different aspect ratios, of a browser.” In contrast, Yamanaka only discloses a generating of a display image element according to an aspect ratio (column 2, lines 7-14). That is, Yamanaka does not suggest a plurality of browser graphics having different aspect ratios. Rather, Yamanaka only suggests converting a graphic image to have a proper aspect ratio (column 2, lines 7-14). Therefore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Yamanaka fails to disclose, implicitly or explicitly, browser graphics having different aspect ratios.

REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103:

Claims 5 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamanaka et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,983,247) in view of Graham (HTML Source Book). The

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection and request reconsideration.

Regarding the rejection of claims 5, it is noted that this claim depends from claim 4 and is, therefore, allowable for at least the reasons set forth above.

Regarding the rejection of claims 13, it is noted that this claim depends from claim 12 and is, therefore, allowable for at least the reasons set forth above.

CONCLUSION:

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

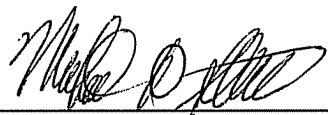
Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 503333.

Respectfully submitted,

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